President: The question is that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs under Demand X—Travancore University.

The motion was carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XI—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION EXCLUDING FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT, ACCOUNT OFFICE, LEGISLATIVE BODIES AND PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER—Rs. 2,87,111.

and

DEMAND XII—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION— FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT AND ACCOUNT OFFICE Rs. 2,14,892.

President: Before Demands XI and XII are taken up, I should like to take the sense of the House in one matter. I find from the lists of speakers that have been sent to me that about 16 or 17 speakers want to speak on various matters connected with general administration. As matters at present stand, if Demands Nos. XI and XII are moved separately, the result will be that only about five or six speakers could speak on that subject. But if these two Demands could be combined about ten or twelve speakers can speak. The question before the House for its decision is whether it will allow Demands XI and XII to be discussed together and voted separately. If so, I can give more opportunity for honourable members to speak. But if on the other hand, they will prefer the present arrangement, I will leave it at that. I would like to know what the views of honourable members are.

Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai: They can be taken together.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: We agree to that.

President: Then the procedure will be this. I will ask Mr. Govinda Pillai to move Demand XI and then I will ask Mr. Cherian to move Demand XII. Then the discussion will begin on both the Demands and voting will be separate for each Demand. That procedure will give more opportunity for honourable members to participate in the discussion.

Mr. Govinda Pillai: Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 2,87,111 under Demand XI—General Admininistration, excluding Financial Secretariat, Account Office, Legislative Bodies and Public Service Commissioner.

Mr. K. J. Cherian (*Ag. Financial Secretary to Government*): I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 2,14,892 under Demand XII—General Administration – Financial Secretariat and Account Office.

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Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Sir, I rise to oppose demand No. XI. It is regrettable that I have to submit that the public confidence in the administration of some of the departments is on the decline. There have been occasions when the administration of the various departments in the State has been said to be ideal and very very satisfactory. There have been instances in which the High Courts in British India and even the Privy Council were following the decisions of our Courts. As an instance I will refer to the decision in 5 T. L. R Hindu Law case. We have heard of encomiums bestowed upon the administration of various departments of the State by very capable statesmen even from outside the State. But now unfortunately the trend of public opinion is not at all satisfactory. The public have taken to entertain serious misgivings about the satisfactory condition of the administration in the various departments. Side by side with that we often hear on the floor of this House various charges levelled against the departments. It has also been made known to the members of this House that official secrets are being disclosed freely. We also hear of inordinate delay in the despatch of work and in the administration of justice. We hear officers being charged with corruption. We hear about every sort of inefficiency or want of proper care and attention in the discharge of the duties of the responsible officers. Sir, I ask the question what all this is due to. Is it want of proper remuneration or want of proper qualification or want of proper care? Sir, it could not be said that I make this statement in any vindictive spirit. I have got the greatest regard for the members of this House who are in charge of the administration of the departments as well as other offices. All the same, this fact has got to be plainly stated that the public have not got the same confidence they had before. I would attribute all this to the want of care in the selection of proper officers. Although effciency has been said to be the chief test in appointing officers in the higher grade it is very doubtful whether that principle was kept in view in the matter of appointments. I can expect a lot of opposition when I say that efficiency should not be allowed to yield to communal representation. I may admit that efficiency is not the monopoly of a particular individual, or a particular community. Sir, I will request Government to put an end to the policy of appointing officers solely on communal principles without any regard to efficiency. Efficiency ought to be the sole test and I will go even to the extent of saying that if efficient people are to be found only in a particular minority community all the members of that community must be appointed and that for the sake of communal representation efficiency should not be sacrificed. Sir, I bring this

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[Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar.]

fact to the kind consideration of Government that it is high time that this question is satisfactorily solved and at an early moment so as to avoid further misgivings on the part of the public.

I have also to refer to another circumstance. In the matter of Franchise and Election and re-adjustment of constituencies the system followed here at present is not satisfactory. The present system of single non-transferable vote and franchise are quite unsuited to various communities in the State. After examining the question in great detail British India have adopted a sound system which is equally applicable to us. In this connection, I would submit to the notice of this House Section 15 of the Orders in Council of the Government of India Act of 1935 which says: "Subject to any Express provisions of this order to the contrary, where at an election a poll is taken for the purpose of filling more than one seat a voter shall have as many votes as there are seats to be filled up on the poll and may give all those votes to one candidate, or may distribute them between such candidates and in such manner as he thinks fit.

It can be seen that after deliberate consideration the Government of India Act and the Orders in Council have been passed and they have adopted this as the principle that ought to be followed in every legislature. I would bring it to the kind consideration of Government and submit that it is high time that our system is changed and brought into line with that existing elsewhere or on proper lines.

Then, I should like to make one or two observations in regard to some minor but important matters. It will be known that the Judges in the High Courts in other places are being addressed as Lordships and not as "Your Honours." In our High Court the practice of addressing the Judges as "Your Honours" has to be discontinued and the practice of addressing them as "Your Lordships" ought to be followed.

Another matter is in regard to the use of the term "Vernacular." This term has been said to be a term which cannot be used in the Government communications in British India. It is said the term Vernacular strictly means 'language of devils.' When such a change has been effected elsewhere by up-to-date politicians, I do not see why it should be continued here. So, that also has to be changed.

Coming to one other minor but important matter to which I drew the attention of the Government last year, I think Government have made some modifications in the publication of the Panchangam. In this connection I will submit to the House that we

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are not supplied with copies of the Panchangam for 1114 though we are now at the end of Karkadagom 1113. It is not known whether the change made in the preparation of Panchangam is for the better or the worse. I want to draw the attention of the House to the fact that between the Government Directory for 1933 and the Panchangam for 1114 available at the Anchel Offices we see that there is a great deal of difference in regard to the time of sun rise and sunset. In the Directory you see that the time of sun rise is noted at 5·51 A. M., on the 30th of Chingom 1114 while according to the Government Panchangam for 1114 the sun rise is put down at 5·54 A. M., and there is a difference of three minutes. Similarly on many dates we find such difference for instance on 14-2-14, 10-3-14, 16-3-14, 8-4-14, 17-4-14, 15-5 14, 16-5-14, etc., we find such difference in time. This is highly objectionable. On certain days the muhurtam fixed in the Panchangam lasts only for 1/4 of a naliga. Take for instance the marriage muhurtam on 27-1-14 lasts only for 1/4 of a naliga which is equivalent to 6 minutes. If we calculate the time as per the sunrise as stated in the Directory we will be out of time as per the Panchangam. This is anomalous and a source of much pain to those who believe in Joyotisham and want to conduct ceremonies on auspicious moments.

Mr. N. V. Chacko: May I know whether both the Directory and the Panchangam cannot be correct since they refer to the whole of Travancore?

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: How can that be?

Mr. N. V. Chacko: Can it not be the fact that the Directory is referred to in one place and the Panchangom in another?

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: But I fail to see how such a mistake could be permitted to appear in 2 simultaneous and so-called authoritative documents published under the authority of Government and which are considered to be authorities by the outside public also. How can there be such a difference in "Sunrise." I thought that after my suggestions of last year, some definite improvement will be made in the publication of Panchangom and Directory. Sorry to say that instead of improvement we find serious mistakes. I request the Government to pay sufficient attention and remove the defects.

Mr. C. N. Thuppan Namboodirippad: (*Travancore Jenmies.*) പഞ്ചാംഗത്തിൽ ഞ്ഴ്ചയും രായതിയും ഇല്ലയൊ?

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: അതു രണ്ടുമുണ്ട്.

Mr. C. N. Thuppan Namboodirippad: അതിൽ കൂടുതലായി വല്ലതും വേണമൊ?

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Mr. G Narayana Aiyar : മുഹൂർത്തം അറിയണമെങ്കിൽ സൂര്യോദയത്തിന്റെ സമയംകൂടി അറിയേണ്ടതാണല്ലൊ.

Mr. C. N. Thuppan Namboodirippad : മുഹൂർത്തം ഇപ്പോൾ നമ്പൂതിരിമാർ കാര്യങ്ങൾ ഒന്നും നടക്കുകയില്ലാ എന്നാണൊ?

Mr. M. Govindan : May I know whether it would not be advisable to have some more data in the matter of casting horoscopes?

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar : For that matter, the publications are misleading.

All that I want to suggest is that there should not be any inconsistency in Government publications, because they are intended for public reference and following. I request Government to look into the matter and do the needful.

Mr. M. S. Anirudhan (*Karunagapally, Kartikapally and Ambalapuzha* cum *Shertallai*) : Sir, I oppose the Demand. My object in opposing this Demand is to point out the inadequacy of representation of certain communities in the Secretariat and to suggest the desirability of reorganising the Secretariat so that, all important communities representing various interests may have adequate representation there.

Mr. M. K. Ananthsiva Aiyar : Is it the member's view that the claims of minority communities are to be overlooked?

Mr. M. S. Anirudhan : As far as possible, all important communities should be given representation in the Secretariat. The Secretariat is the most important institution of Government in the State. The whole policy of administration of the State is suggested, moulded and enforced from the Secretariat. The recommendations sent up by the Departmental Heads are scrutinised and moulded by the staff in the Secretariat. In the matter of moulding, much may be done by the staff in the Secretariat. It is not unusual that communal predilictions of the staff in the Secretariat are also imprinted in the policy that is shaped and brought out from the Secretariat. Therefore, in a society where the people are divided into water-tight compartments, where there is not much scope for nationalism and other things, in a society where people may not be able to live beyond the limits of communal tendencies, it is high time that an institution like the Secretariat is reorganised so that all the important sections of the society are represented there in the interests and the common good of the people. If you take a copy of the latest Civil List, you will be shocked to find from the first 28 pages of it the various names of officers. Among

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that long list you find one solitary name from the Ezhava community, himself is at the very fag end of his service. Going through the names, you will be convinced that it is a close preserve for the over-represented communities. It is high time that such a thing is put a stop to, so that all communities are adequately represented to safeguard their respective interests. For a good and efficient administration, in fairness to all communities, it is nothing but fair that the Secretariat is reorganised in such a way so that the long standing grievance of the poorly represented communities may be rectified.

Mr. Padiyara Joseph Kunju : വർഗ്ഗീയപ്രാതിനിദ്ധ്യവാദികൾ ആ വാദം ഇപ്പോൾ അബദ്ധമാണെന്ന് പറഞ്ഞുതുടങ്ങിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്ന് മെമ്പറിനറിയാമോ?

Mr. M. S. Anirudhan : I know, there are people of the opposite view also.

Mr. Padiyara Joseph Kunju: അവരിൽ പലരും ഇപ്പോൾ വർഗ്ഗീയപ്രാതിനിദ്ധ്യവിരോധികളായി രൂപാന്തരപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

Mr. M. S. Anirudhan : I do not think so.

As I said a while ago there is only one Ezhava in the Secretariat. That important community is the most unrepresented in the Secretariat. There is only one solitary individual as I said at the beginning, in the whole of Secretariat and Account Office. There is no Secretary or Assistant Secretary or Superintendent or higher grade clerks from the Ezhava community in the Secretariat or for that matter no Ezhava in the Account Office. I appeal to you Sir, that immediate steps may be taken to reorganise the Secretariat so that communities like the Ezhavas and other unrepresented communities may be given adequate representation there.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : Sir, I rise to oppose the Demand. In doing so, I wish to draw the attention of Government to some of the administrative mistakes that have been committed during the year. First I draw the attention of Government to the prosecution that had been unnecessarily launched against one of our respected leaders and the policy of repression now existing in the country. District Magistrates are prohibiting public meetings, freedom of association and freedom of speech. There is regular suppression so to say. In this matter, there has been an unanimity of public opinion that the Government are acting in a wrong way. For the first time, a political party has been organised in the State. All sorts of opposition are placed in the working of the party, to which I have the honour to belong, and

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[Mr. Kochikkal P. Balakrishnan Tampi.]

that party is characterised as disloyal and subversive. After all, hard words do not break bones. We know the limits of law. We have sufficient legal talent to understand what is disloyal and what is loyal. We know that loyalty does not mean submission of any member of the State Council to the Dewan or to any member of Government. We know what it is and after all we cannot be dubbed with those charges unnecessarily. If the Government mean that we are school boys and that we could be frightened by such phrases, then they are grossly mistaken.

This time, last year, I was saying that Government may think of granting some form of responsible Government, without making any great change in the Statute. But again, my mind goes back to the mistake in Jyothisham referred to by my friend Mr. Narayana Iyer, I found that there is some change of time, some sort of mistake in the Muhurtam, that Government, instead of accepting our request, are bent upon insulting our leaders and incarcerating them. That is happening. In one sense I have to be grateful to this Government. Never before in this country have all the political conscience of the people united in their demand for responsible Government Certain organisations that were ostensibly working against the State Congress, even they, are united in their demand for responsible Government. Whatever their personal predilictions may be against some leading members of that party, they are united in their demand for responsible Government. I do not want to turn this meeting into a propagandist one for the State Congress. Perhaps today I can indulge in some sort of propaganda work at this juncture, for the State Congress. But the meetings are banned throughout the State. I refer to the State Congress and their activities just to draw the attention of Government to the fact that repression will always sow the seed of revolution. Today the Government say that members of the State Congress are disloyal and seditious in their activities. I am afraid a time is sure to come when these people will really become disloyal and seditious. I appeal to Government to see that this movement is not unnecessarily repressed, but is guided in the proper manner so that the future may not have things not quite relishable.

Mr. Padiyara Joseph Kunju : സ്റ്റേറ്റ് കാൺഗ്രസുകാർ മറ്റുള്ളവരുടെ തലമണ്ട അടിച്ചു പൊട്ടിക്കുന്നതായിട്ട് മെമ്പറിനറിയാമോ?

Mr. Kochickkal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: I am tired of answering such questions that were used to be raised in some of the State Congress meetings organised by the public. Representations have been made to the Police Commissioner. But I

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request the Chair that I may be protected from the distractions of such gentlemen whose questions do not deserve any answer at all.

President: If the honourable member does not yield his place, he need not answer those questions.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: On a point of order, Sir. Under Rule 28, is it open to the honourable member to cast reflections on the conduct of another honourable member?

President: Will the honourable member please state what the words used by the speaker were?

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: He said certain things about Mr. Joseph Kunju.

President: All that the honourable member said was, he was tired of answering certain interruptions from some honourable members. And I said that if the honourable member does not yield his place, he need not answer them.

Mr. Kochikkal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: If the Government want to retain the confidence and goodwill of the vast body of citizens of the State, it is high time that all the repressive measures should be withdrawn by Government. Every Government will have a number of supporters. A new sheep will be coming in so to say. There may be many contracts between the Government and the parties concerned. I do not want to attribute motives. There may be some puduvals set apart in certain reserve areas. There may be cousins and brothers for whom appointments might have been promised and such other things. (Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: Hear, hear.) I am glad that my friend acclaims it. But so long as these things are available, it will not be difficult for any Government to find a few supporters. But really speaking, what I want to know is, whether the Government can get that measure of support for carrying on the policy of repression from any considerable section of the population—ofcourse barring the State Congress—or, from any section of the public that was referred to by my honourable friend Mr. Kesavan Nair in some other connection. I only leave the point there.

I shall speak a word about certain appointments given to some persons. I do not propose to drag in personalities. I do not want to discuss the present policy of Government in shunting out an officer so easily. Anyhow, it does affect the efficiency of administration. Now, an officer of Government who was Port Officer for two months, becomes a Police Commissioner, then a Professor of History for another two months will become another officer of Government and so forth. There is no inducement for any officer to specialise in any department so that he may have a complete grip of the department he is administering.

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[Mr. Kochikkal P. Balakrishnan Tampi.]

If the officers are made to understand that they would be in charge of particular departments for such and such a period they will try to study topics and the working of the department so that eventually they will be useful to give correct advise to the Government.

President: The honourable member has three minutes more.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: I wish to draw the attention of the Government to another unfair way in which we have been treated by the Government. Two or three officers have been appointed without consulting the Finance Committee and without a regular vote of this House. I do not say that they are very big appointments. Appointments, carrying Rs. 200 or Rs. 550 may not be big appointments, like the under-graduate gentleman, with the photographic knowledge who has been appointed and the Horticultural friend whose term of office was extended for one more year and then the other officer who came to reorganise the scout movements. These appointments were turned out by the Finance Committee. They were appointed without consulting this House. Now Government cannot say that these men were got down because there were no proper candidates in Travancore. Such attempts on the part of the Government should certainly be discouraged. No representative of this House or the representative of any party has ever said anything against the importation of competent non-Travancoreans. If for the sake of chauffier, the Driver, or the newspaper boy.....

President: The honourable member will withdraw the expression "Newspaper boy."

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: This newspaper man.....

President: The honourable member will withdraw the expression.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: The particular word 'Boy.'

President: 'Newspaper Boy'.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Yes Sir, I never wanted to use that word.

President: But he did it.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: It is very unnatural that in a land where there are so many B. As., and B. Ls., and very highly qualified people working as Conductors in Transport buses, in such a land unqualified people are given Rs. 200 and 300 as pay. It is no wonder there will certainly be resentment in this land. That practice ought certainly be put a stop to.

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The most important constitutional question that I have to deal is under the head of certification by the Government. For the information of this House I can say that several Indian Statesmen preside over the administration in other Indian States. Sir Shunmugam Chetty could say to the Cochin State that during three years he had no occassion to certify even a single pie. In that particular matter it would be good for this State to follow that example and see that no item of expenditure is certified as in the manner it has been done by this Government.

Mr. Padiyara Joseph Kunju : സർ, ഒരു മനുഷ്യന് ഒരു ധനാഭ്യർത്ഥനയെ എത്ര ശക്തിമത്തായി എതിർക്കാമോ അത്രയും ശക്തിയോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഇതിനെ എതിർത്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഒരു പ്രജ ഒരു ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഏറ്റവും ക്ഷുദ്രമായി ആശിക്കുന്നത് അവന്റെ ശരീരവും ധനവും സംബന്ധിച്ചു സുരക്ഷിതാവസ്ഥയായിരിക്കുമെന്നുള്ളതിനെയാതൊരു സംശയവുമില്ല. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഒരു നിലയിലാണോ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഉണ്ടെന്നാണ് മി. ബാലകൃഷ്ണൻതമ്പിയോടൊന്നിച്ചു ഞാനും ചോദിക്കുന്നത്. എന്നാൽ മി: തമ്പിയുടെ ക്ഷുദ്രക്കു ഉണ്ടെന്നുള്ള വ്യാജമായി പറയപ്പെടുന്ന രീതിയിൽ ഉള്ള അരക്ഷിതാവസ്ഥയെപ്പറ്റിയല്ലാ ഞാൻ പറയുന്നത്. അതു എന്നെപ്പോലെയുള്ള ആളുകളുടെ അരക്ഷിതാവസ്ഥയെപ്പറ്റിയാണ്. സർ, തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ചില പുതിയ സംഘങ്ങളും, ചില പുതിയ സംഘടനകളും ചില പുതിയ പ്രസ്ഥാനങ്ങളും ചില ആദർശങ്ങളെ മുൻനിറുത്തി ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനങ്ങളെല്ലാം നല്ല ആദർശത്തോടുകൂടി ഉണ്ടാക്കീട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നു പറയപ്പെടുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും വാസ്തവത്തിൽ അങ്ങനെയല്ലെന്നും, അവ കേവലം ഭീകരപ്രസ്ഥാനങ്ങളും വിപ്ലവസംഘങ്ങളുമാണെന്നും പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നതിൽ അശേഷം അബദ്ധമില്ല.

Mr. R. V. Thomas : May I know which are those onganisations?

President : The Honourable member may go on.

Mr. Padiyara Joseph kunju : ഇവിടത്തെ സ്റ്റേറ്റ് കാൺഗ്രസ്സാണ് അതിലൊന്ന്.

Mr. R. V. Thomas : May I know which is another?

Mr. Padiyara Joseph kunju : അതാണ് പ്രധാനമായിട്ടുള്ളത്.

Mr. N. V. Chacko : മറ്റേതു തിരുവിതാംകൂർ നാഷനൽ കാൺഗ്രസ്സാണൊ?

Mr. Padiyara Joseph kunju : അല്ല.

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Mr. K. M. Korah : (*Vaikom Kottayam and Changanacherry cum Peermade*) May I know why the State Congress is revolutionary?

Mr. Padiyara Joseph kunju : അവരുടെ കാര്യപരിപാടികളും പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളും അങ്ങിനെ ആയതുകൊണ്ട്.

Mr. K. M. Korah : Can the honourable member quote any instance?

Mr. Padiyara Joseph kunju : അവരുടെ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളെല്ലാം ജനങ്ങളെ ഒരുതരത്തിൽ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ മറെറാരുതരത്തിൽ .....

President : Only one honourable member must be on his legs at one time.

Mr. Padiyara Joseph kunju : സർ, ബഡ്ജററിന്റെ പൊതു വിമർശനവേളയിൽ, ഏററവും ശരിയായി ഞാൻ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതുപോലെ, ഒരു ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ചുമതല ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു പ്രസ്ഥാനം തെററായിട്ടുള്ളതാണൊ ശരിയായിട്ടുള്ളതാണൊ എന്ന് മനസ്സിലാക്കി ശരിയായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെങ്കിൽ അതിനെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുകയും തെററായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെങ്കിൽ അതിനെ അമർത്തുകയും ചെയ്യുക എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ഗവർമെൻറു ഒരു പ്രസ്ഥാനം അരാജകമാണ്, വിധ്വംസകമാണ് എന്നെല്ലാം പറഞ്ഞിട്ട് ചിലപ്പോൾ അവരുമായി രാജി ആലോചിക്കുവാൻ സന്നദ്ധമാകുകയും അവരെ കൈമാടി വിളിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നത്, വാസ്തവത്തിൽ, ആ പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തെ വളർത്തുന്നതിനും അതിന്റെ കത്താക്കൾക്കു പ്രോത്സാഹനം നൽകുന്നതിനും അതിന്റെ വിരോധികൾക്കു നിരാശ നൽകുന്നതിനും മാത്രമേ പ്രയോജകീഭവിക്കുകയുള്ളൂ.

Mr. K. R. Elankath : സ്റേററു കാൻഗ്രസുകാരു ഗവൺമെൻറുമായി രാജി ആലോചനയുണ്ടെന്നു മെമ്പർക്ക് എങ്ങനെ അറിയാം?

Mr. Padiyara Joseph kunju : ഞാൻ അതേപ്പററി പ്രസ്താവിക്കുവാൻ പോകുകയാണ്. ഗവർമെൻറും ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനക്കാരുമായി ചില എഴുത്തുകുത്തുകൾ നടത്തുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു ഞാൻ ഇടയിടെ പത്രങ്ങളിൽ വായിക്കയുണ്ടായി. ഗവർമെൻറുതന്നെ ഓരോ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ "ഡിസ്ലായൽ" എന്നും "സബ്വേഴ്സീവ്" എന്നും മറും പറഞ്ഞു കുറെപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന ഒരു പ്രസ്ഥാനക്കാരെ രാജി ആലോചിക്കുവാൻവേണ്ടി അടുക്കൽ വിളിക്കുന്നതു കാണുമ്പോൾ അതു യഥാർത്ഥരാജ്യസ്നേഹികൾക്കു മനോഭേദകമായിത്തീരുന്നു.

President : What is the honourable member referring to?

Mr. Padiyara Joseph kunju : ഇടയിടെ, മി: ജി. രാമചന്ദ്രൻ

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എന്നൊരാം പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ച ഒരു പ്രസ്താവനയിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവർമെൻറും സ്റ്റേറു കാൺഗ്രസുമായി ഏതൊ ചില എഴുത്തുകുത്തുകാം നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നും എന്നാൽ മഹാത്മാ ഗാന്ധിയുടെ നിർദ്ദേശാനുസരണം അതു ഇപ്പോൾ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നും പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതായി കാണുന്നു.

Mr. N. V. Chacko : അപ്പോൾ മെമ്പർ പറയുന്നതു മഹാത്മാഗാന്ധിയുടെ നിർദ്ദേശം അനുസരിച്ചാണ് ഗവർമെൻറും ഇതു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്താതിരിക്കുന്നതു എന്നാണൊ?

Mr. Padiyara Joseph kunju : എന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞില്ല. മെമ്പർക്ക് മലയാളഭാഷ അറിയാമായിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ ഈ ചോദ്യത്തിൻറ അവശ്യം ഉണ്ടാകുമായിരുന്നില്ല.

ഇന്നു തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവർമെൻറു സ്റ്റേറു കാൺഗ്രസുകാരെ ഭയന്നിരിക്കുകയാണു, ഇന്നല്ലെങ്കിൽ നാളെ, ഉത്തരവാദിത്വഭരണം തന്നു തന്നെ തീരും. എന്നെല്ലാം സാധുക്കളെ പറഞ്ഞു മെരട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടു നടക്കുകയാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ സ്റ്റേറുകാൺഗ്രസുകാർ ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. സർ, ഉത്തരവാദഭരണത്തിനു ആരും തന്നെ എതിരല്ല. മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമേനി ഉത്തരവാദിത്വഭരണം നൽകുന്നെങ്കിൽ അതു സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതിന് ഞങ്ങൾ തയ്യാറാണു. എന്നാൽ വെറും വർഗ്ഗീയവാദികളായി മിനഞ്ഞാന്നുവരെ കഴിഞ്ഞുകൂട്ടർ ഇന്നു ദേശീയവാദികളായി രൂപാന്തരപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു കാണുമ്പോൾ മറുള്ളവർ അതിൽ സംശയാലുക്കളായിത്തീരുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവരെ കുറപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലല്ലൊ.

Mr. N. V. Chacko : വർഗ്ഗീയവാദികൾ ദേശീയവാദികളായിത്തീരുന്നതിനു വല്ല കാലപരിധിയും ആവശ്യമുണ്ടൊ?

Mr. Padiyara Joseph Kunju : എങ്കിലും ഇന്നലെവരെ വർഗ്ഗീയവാദികളായി നടന്ന ആളുകൾ ഇന്നു പൊടുന്നനവെ ദേശീയവാദികളായിത്തീരുന്നതിൽ സംശയത്തിനു വകയുണ്ടു്.

Mr. R. V. Thomas : Sir, ...

President : He has not yielded his place.

Mr. Padiyara Joseph Kunju : വെറും ദുഷ്പ്രചരണങ്ങൾ, കള്ളവുകൾ, വ്യാജവാർത്തകൾ, എന്നിവകൊണ്ടാണ് ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനം അവർ വളത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതു്. ഞാൻ മഹാത്മാഗാന്ധിയുടെ ആളാണു, അബ്ദുള്ളാഗാന്ധിയുടെ ആളാണു്, മഹാത്മാഗാന്ധിയുമായി ബന്ധനത്തിൽ ഏർപ്പെടാൻ പോകുന്ന ആളാണ് ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞാൽ മഹാത്മാഗാന്ധി എന്തും കേൾക്കും എന്തും ചെയ്യും എന്നെല്ലാം പറഞ്ഞു

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[Mr. Padiyara Joseph Kunju.]

ആളുകളെ മെരട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടു നടക്കുന്നവരും ഇക്കൂട്ടരിൽ ഉണ്ടു്. സർ, മഹാത്മജി ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള ബന്ധുക്കളെ പറയുന്നതെല്ലാം കേൾക്കുകയും അനുസരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന ആളല്ലെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഞാൻ ഈ പറഞ്ഞതെല്ലാം ഞങ്ങൾക്കു നേരിട്ടനുഭവമുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളാണു്. ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ ഗവർമെൻറു എന്തുചെയ്യുന്നു എന്നാണു് എന്നെപ്പോലെയുള്ളവർ നോക്കിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു്. സർ, ഇന്നലെ മി. ഏ. ഈശ്വരപിള്ളയും മി. സുൽത്താൻ മൈതീനും ഞാനുംകൂടി ഇരിക്കുന്ന സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ഞങ്ങളുടെ കൂടെയുണ്ടായിരുന്ന ഒരു നോൺ സംബ്ധിളി മെമ്പർ ഞങ്ങളോടു പറഞ്ഞതു് "എനിക്കു ഈ സ്റ്റേറുകോൺഗ്രസ നോടു യാതൊരനുഭാവവുമില്ല. പക്ഷെ, നെയ്യാറിങ്കര കടന്നു വേണം സ്വദേശത്തേയ്ക്കു പോകേണ്ടതു്. സ്റ്റേറുകോൺഗ്രസ്സിൽ ചേർന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ നെയ്യാറിങ്കരക്കുടി പോകുന്നതിനു നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. അവർ കല്ലെറിയും" എന്നാണു്.

Mr. N. V. Chacko : മറുള്ള സ്ഥലത്തുകൂടി പോകുന്നതിനു ആ മെമ്പറിനു വിഷമമുണ്ടോ?

President : The honourable member will proceed.

Mr. Padiyara Joseph Kunju : അതുപോലെ, എന്റെ ബഹുമാന്യസ്നേഹിതനും ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ ഒരു ഉത്തമപൌരനും ഈ നിയമസഭയുടെ പിതാവെന്നു പറയപ്പെടാവുന്ന ബഹുവുമായ മി. തയ്യുകുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ വെള്ളിയിൽ ഇറങ്ങിനടക്കാൻ പാടില്ല എന്നു അദ്ദേഹം എന്നോടു പറകയുണ്ടായി. എന്റെ മറൊരു സ്നേഹിതനും, ഏറവും യോഗ്യനെന്നു സർവരാലും സമ്മതിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ആളുമായ വൈക്കം മി. രാമകൃഷ്ണപിള്ളയും മി. ഈ സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യയ്യരും ഒരുമിച്ചു വണ്ടിയിൽപോകുമ്പോൾ ഏതാനുംപേർ അവരെ ക്രൂദ്ധിച്ചു വിളിക്കയും ഗർഭിണിച്ചും എന്നും മറും വിളിച്ചു ആക്ഷേപിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. ഇതുപോലെയുള്ള മറൊരു അക്രമത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് ഒരു അടിയന്തിരപ്രമേയം ഇന്നലെ ഞാൻ ഹാജരാക്കിയിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ നിർഭാഗ്യവശാൽ അതിനെപ്പറ്റി വാദപ്രതിവാദം ചെയ്യാനുള്ള അവസരം ഉണ്ടായില്ല. അവസരം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ അതിന്റെ സ്വഭാവം ഏതു രൂപത്തിലുള്ളതായിരുന്നു എന്നു ഞാൻ കാണിച്ചുതരുമായിരുന്നു. ഗവർമെൻറു ഇങ്ങനെ ഇവരെ അഴിച്ചുവിടുവാനാണു് ഭാവമെങ്കിൽ, എന്തെല്ലാമാണു് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഉണ്ടാകാൻ പോകുന്നതെന്നു് എനിക്കു നിശ്ചയമില്ല. ശക്തമായ ഒരു നടപടി ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഗവർമെൻറു കൈക്കൊള്ളണമെന്നുള്ള

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തിൽ രണ്ടുപക്ഷമില്ല. ഒന്നുകിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവർമെൻറു സ്റ്റേറ്റുകാൺഗ്രസുകാരുടെ വാദങ്ങളെ അനുവദിച്ചു കൊടുക്കണം; അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അവർ കാട്ടിക്കൂട്ടുന്ന അഭാസകോലാഹലങ്ങളെ അമർച്ച ചെയ്യണം. അവരെ അമർത്തുവാൻ ഇന്നത്തെ ഗവർമെൻറിന് ശക്തിയില്ലെങ്കിൽ അവരെ ഭരണമേല്പിക്കുകയാണ് വേണ്ടതു്. അവരെ അമർച്ച ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഇന്നത്തെ ഗവർമെൻറു തയ്യാറാകാത്തപക്ഷം ഭരണം അവരെ ഏൽപ്പിക്കുകയാണ് വേണ്ടതു്. ഈ അക്രമികളുടെ ഭരണത്തിൻ കീഴിലിരിക്കുന്നതിനു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ബഹുഭൂരിപക്ഷം ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് തിരുവിതാംകൂർ രാജ്യത്തെപ്പറ്റിയോ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ നിവാസികളെപ്പറ്റിയോ ഗവർമെൻറിനു വല്ല കാരുണ്യവുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഏതുതരത്തിലെങ്കിലും ഇവരെ അമർച്ചചെയ്തു ഈ നാട്ടിൽ സമാധാനവും സംതൃപ്തിയും സംസ്ഥാപിക്കണമെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു ഗവർമെൻറിനോടു അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കാനുള്ളതു്.

Mr. M. Govindan : Sir, I support the demand in regard to General Administration. What I have to say in connection with this Demand is that the principle of recruitment followed may be put into force so that all communities may be more or less satisfied. When I was listening to the speech of Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai on the first day of the discussion of the budget I thought he was giving his remarks in his usual reasonable manner. But when he came to the end of the discussion I was wondering why he was saying like that. He said that all the trouble in the country was due to the practice adopted for election, for the sake of satisfying certain communities, by adopting the single non-transferable vote. I thought Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai had more insight into matters than what he described when he diagonised the present disease in this fashion. The fact is that if there is anything which satisfies the public in the matter of election it is the means that has been adopted under the advice of one of our ablest lawyers in this country.

By giving the single non-transferable vote whenever the have a representation in the House of the Ezhava or the Latin Christian Community, there can be a genuine Ezhava or Latin Christian representation. If on the other hand you resort to plural voting, you will have puppets here. But there will be no real representation. Therefore, in the interests of all the communities don't change the system of voting. I don't feel that there is any communal acrimony in this House. The difficulty is not so much

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[Mr. M. Govindan]

communal acrimony as other things. Though we are having communal representations in both the Houses that the single non-transferable voting system is acceptable to all, is quite clear from the fact that there is no serious opposition from any quarters regarding this.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: May I know from the member whether he is aware that some Mahomedans and certain Ezhavas are themselves opposing this single non-transferable voting system?

Mr. M. Govindan: Some Mahomedans! That logical 'some' may include one. I am not enamoured of these 'some.' My impresssion is that it is generally satisfactory and even the Congress party who are all against the communal representation are also satisfied. My impression is that in this country, where we cannot ignore the fact that the society is cut up into communities (these communities are not placed on the same footing there are some advantageously circumstanced and others in deplorable condition) the wise statesmanship lies in seeing that those who are in very low condition are brought to the level of the others. That is all what I have to say.

Mr. K. M. Korah: Sir, I oppose the demand. In doing so I wish to draw the attention of the House to certain important facts. It is admitted that historically and by our character and capacity for education and discipline our State and we the people of this State have justified our claim to be ranked among the most forward in India. Sir, Travancore with her education and enlightenment should be compared in respect of her constitution not with the other Indian States but with the British Indian Provinces. In such an enlightened and progressive country as ours, the agitation for responsible Government is only reasonable and inevitable. But what do we find when the State Congress started an agitation for responsible Government. A policy of repression and suppression of civil liberties. Even before a single meeting was held or called even before a single platform was availed of, prohibitary orders were passed. One can imagine the freedom of speech and of public meetings existing and thriving under such circumstances. After all, what is it that the State Congress people had done? There is a general impression that when any particular cause is not to the liking of certain officers immediately the District Magistrate concerned will reliably be informed that the meeting if allowed to be held will cause breach of peace. And what are the reasons they allege? It is the existence of an opposite party and the likelihood of breach of peace. It is surprising that the authorities do not see

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the unreasonableness of this argument. I am asking you Sir, who is this opposite party to the State Congress if they cannot check the aggression and protect the law abiding what are they for? I may respectfully submit that this is an abuse of legal process.

Coming now to the question of loyalty, it is a thing Sir, of which every Travancorean is proud of. As a matter of fact, is there any Travancorean who in word, thought or action or even dream capable of doing anything against His Highness the Maharaja. It is an impossibility and I may assure you that nobody need preach loyalty to a born Travancorean. It is most discouraging that even officers take courage to characterise certain people as disloyal and subversive. I am asking most respectfully; are they authorised to call this party as disloyal and subversive? Is it right for them to make that pronouncement? It is most discouraging. As for me, I cannot imagine for a moment that there is any body in Travancore who is disloyal. In another place the Chief Secretary characterised this party as disloyal and subversive. But here the Government Secretary who reiterated that statement was good enough to give reasons. I am asking the Director of Information whether it was the State Congress people who were responsible for the leading article published in the Madras Mail recently about the interpretation of disloyalty. The State Congress had nothing to do with it. Every day we find some sort of interpretation being given to the disloyalty question. It was suggested that the State Congress was responsible for the so-called run on the Anchal Savings Bank. Sir, I repudiate it with all the force that I can command. The State Congress had absolutely nothing to do with it. Except for the cooked C. I. D. report I am sure that there is not a single evidence to show that the State Congress was responsible for it. Incidently I may also draw the attention of the Government, in another important fact. It appears that one Lebba at Kayankulam was seriously handled by somebody there and it was suggested that the State Congress was responsible for it. What a strange interpretation.

Mr. Puthupally S. Krishna Pillai: May I know what he means by the State Congress?

Mr. K. M. Korah: My honourable friend may look into the publications published by the State Congress. I have very little time at my disposal to detail all that.

President: You need not yield your place; you can go on without bothering yourself.

Mr. Puthupally S. Krishna Pillai: As a matter of personal explanation, I put the question to the honourable member. He has stated that the State Congress is not responsible for any kind of adverse criticism so far as concerning the Government or the run on the Anchal Savings Bank.

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President: The honourable member replied apparently that there is a document which will show what he means.

Mr. K. M. Korah: Three or four days back the Secretary stated that two of the high officials belonging to the Judicial Department were punished.

Mr. M. Govinda Pillai: I said that they were punished for unsatisfactory work.

Mr. Puthupally S. Krishna Pillai: On a point of order. What is said outside the House is not the subject matter for discussion in the House.

President: Mr. Korah is referring to Mr. Govinda Pillai's answer regarding Judicial officers. He is perfectly in order.

Mr. K. M. Korah: The Government Secretary stated that certain high officers belonging to the Judicial Department were punished on account of their unsatisfactory work. I am asking the House whether on this account, it can be said that the whole Travancore Judiciary is doing unsatisfactory work? Is there any statement made by the State Congress which is disloyal or subversive? If any member—I do not grant even that—has done any thing wrong alright, the necessary action may be taken against him. What has the State Congress to do with it? It is represented by its Working Committee and is there any statement published by it to show that it is subversive and disloyal. It is only a device to crush the State Congress.

Another charge raised against the State Congress is that it is interested in spoiling the fair name and prestige of the country. I am sure, the Director of Information.....

President: Order, order. The honourable member is to address the Chair. The Director of Information is outside the House. He is not a member of this House and assurances may be conveyed to him outside the House, but not inside.

Mr. K. M. Korah: Yes. I may inform the House that we are more concerned with the fair name and prestige of our State than any body else.

Another point to which I wish to draw the attention of the House is that even here the most fair and reasonable criticism is resented. It was stated that the object of the State Congress was to show that the financial position of the State is in a precarious condition. How ill-founded is this change? True we have criticised the Government policy. Are we to praise every act of Government? Are we not entitled to criticise and question the Government's policy? Why not take them in the true light of criticism? It is believed that there is something wrong with the

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finances. When we are coming forward with practical suggestions, and when we say that the financial condition is not quite satisfactory, it is for the authorities concerned, to convince us that our finances are absolutely safe. Simply because we are making some criticism, we should not be styled as subversive and disloyal. I fear, at this rate, whether any body will have the courage to offer *bona fide* criticism.

According to the Government Secretary charging the head of the administration with corruption is disloyalty. The Head of the administration, the Chief Secretary, the Government Secretary, all these are officers appointed by His Highness the Maharaja. Suppose there is corruption. What is the remedy? Is it not the right of the citizens to appeal to His Highness the Maharaja and pray for an enquiry? To me it appears that disloyalty consists in putting the Head of the Administration or any other officer on a par with His Highness the Maharaja.

President: Honourable member is transcending the limits of debate. What was stated is this. As is well known, the Government is that of His Highness according to the constitution of the State. The Government of this country is carried on by His Highness the Maharaja through his agents and that is why, for instance, the Penal Code has put any reflection upon His Highness and against the Government of His Highness on the same basis. The question was whether the administration—not the Head of the administration—was charged with corruption. If that is so, the charge of corruption is disloyal.

Mr. K. M. Korah: I was dealing with the charge levelled by the Government Secretary.

President: Order, order. To charge the administration of this country with corruption is absolutely the same thing as to charge the Head of the administration with corruption because the administration of the country is conducted by His Highness through his agency. So long as the present constitution is what it is, it will be conducted by His Highness, and the Government of His Highness and His Highness are on the same footing.

Mr. K. M. Korah: I may also speak a word about certain references made by one honourable member about this party. It was suggested that the State Congress members are without any ideals and that they are selfish and that they are job-hunters. I challenge the Government to publish the names of the applicants. I am sure nobody from our party has applied for jobs. The Public knows who are all job hunters and who all depend upon Government support for their very existence.

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President : If the honourable member is asking for the list of applicants I say that is confidential.

Mr. K. M. Korah : No Sir, my object was to show that we are not job hunters.

President : Order, order. Various members and persons residing in Travancore have made applications for appointments. Honourable member cannot ask to place these applications before the House. But I assure the honourable members that members of all parties have applied for appointments (*Laughter*). Those applications are in the Secretariat.

Mr. Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair : Sir, may I know whether there is a single application from the members of the State Congress party ?

President : I assure you that there is application from all parties for appointment, but the honourable member is not entitled to scrutinise or see those applications.

Mr. K. M. Korah : Sir, before I close, I would request the Government to make a real attempt to understand the sense of the country. If the C. I. D. people are sending real conscientious reports, I am sure that Government will understand the real sense of the country. I am also decidedly of opinion that no member of the Legislature shall be given any office during his term of membership.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai : Sir, we have had much heated discussion about the State Congress and responsible Government. Sir, the so called State Congress party have as their aim the ideal of responsible Government. Sir, what is the means adopted by them to attain that goal.

Mr. R. V. Thomas : I request the honourable member to be loud enough.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai : Sir, the aim of the party called the State Congress party is to attain responsible Government and to attain that what are the means that they have adopted ? I have been closely watching and studying their activities. I may say with boldness that their activities and their means consist in carrying on malicious propaganda within the State and outside against the activities of the Government of His Highnes the Maharaja of Travancore and against the Governmental institutions. They are attempting to destory the fair name of Travancore within the State and outside. That is the means they have adopted to attain responsible Government.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : May I know the source of this information ?

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Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai: I have been reading the papers. I have been getting in touch with their activities within the State.

Sir, Travancore is not a State like Alwar and our Highness is not one like the Zemindar of Singampatty. If responsible Government is the political ideal it is not by threats or other equally undesirable means that they can obtain responsible Government from His Highness. It cannot be wrested from His Highness. His Highness has to give it of his own free will and pleasure. Sir, in this connection I will read a passage from Sir M. Visvesvaraya's speech delivered to the South Indian States Peoples' Conference at Trivandrum. He is a great exponent of responsible Government in the Indian States. This is the advice he gives in the last page of his report:—

> "At the same time, there is a corresponding duty imposed on the subjects of Indian States. They on their part, should remember that they are not to be content with offering mere criticism and that nothing will be gained by antagonizing their Rulers, rather, they should make their Rulers feel their identity with them and with their future fortunes. Also, the more enlightened among the States people should offer their services and co-operation to the Princes to help in moulding the thoughts and shapping the destinies of their States in conformity with accepted canons of national efficiency."

Sir, this is what I want to point out to my friends who belong to the so-called Congress party. It is not by denouncing the Governmental activities and criticising them that you can attain responsible Government. It is by co-operating with His Highness and by working for the welfare of the people and by pleasing His Highness' Government by hearty co-operation that we can attain responsible Government.

Sir, at this juncture I do not want to express any opinion with regard to responsible Government. Reserving that, I am going on to say that during the general discussion of the budget I pointed out how the various measures and activities of the Government are for the greatest happines of the greatest number. A perusal of the Budget figures will convince any one that our State is an ideal State,—an ideal modern State - and the future policy and programme of our Government embodies the most advanced and progressive of political ideals. Our State has undertaken many schemes and enterprises. Our State is just at the initial stage of industrial advancement. It is a matter of genuine pride that we have been able to announce to the world that major portion of our income is derived from industrial concerns. When we have started various measures, when we have invested large amounts in fruitful

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[Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai.]

schemes, it is a matter for grief that there is lack of co-operation and understanding and confidence on the part of a section of the public. For the successful work of this programme and for the attainment of the aim of the State, namely, the welfare of the bulk of the people, I request my honourable friends not to create disruption, but to work harmoniously and to co-operate with the Government to attain the desired end.

With these few words I resume my seat.

Mr. P. I. Simon (*Municipal Councils*) : Sir, I would like to support the motion: in doing so, two considerations alone weigh with me. One is whether the Secretariat is efficient and the other whether the claims of the several communities existing in Travancore are duly represented. All other questions are irrelevant. Whether the State Congress is disloyal or subversive, I should think is an absolutely irrelevant consideration while considering the demand for the maintenance of the Secretariat. Certain members of the State Congress spoke opposing the demand by expressing resentment at the characterisation by Government of certain activities of the State Congress as disloyal and subversive, I should think their resentment is honest, because they do not actually know what is actually taking place. Poor Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi or Mr. Kora is not aware of the things that take place in the inner sanctuary of the State Congress

Mr. R. V. Thomas : Sir, on a point of order, May I know whether it is parliamentary to mention an honourable member as poor.

President : Unless it is for pecuniary reasons it is not unparliamentary.

Mr. P. I. Simon : Sir, they are being deceived. That is why I call them poor. They are being deceived by some mischievous and interested persons who are managing these activities in Travancore and outside.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: Why don't you get hold of these men and take action against them ?

President : Order, order.

Mr. P. I. Simon : Mr. Kuruvilla himself is ignorant of the real situation.

Mr. N. V. Chacko : Is the honourable member a C. I. D. Inspector?

Mr. P. I. Simon : Messrs. Krishnan Thampi and Kesavan Nair were originally members of the Samyuktha party. All that was said by them this time last year during the budget session were forgotten.

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Mr. N. V. Chacko : Was not the honourable member a member of the Samyuktha party?

Mr. P. I. Simon : I was. Last year they argued that communal representation should be accepted on principle. But this year they are silent on this. It is interesting to note that Messrs Balakrishnan Thampi and Kesavan Nair have turned themselves heretics. They are pretending in their new dress what they are not and instead of saying what they feel, always listen to the prompttings from behind the curtain. It is a stage as it were.

I submit therefore that this formation of a new party was a surprise to all of us and several of its members are absolutely ignorant of what is really going on behind the curtains. They are prompted also while they forget what they learned to say.

Mr. Kochikkal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : May I know from the member.....

President : The honourable member has not yield his place.

Mr. P. I. Simon : Sir, the relevant considerations therefore while supporting or opposing the demand are only the questions of efficiency, and of communal representation. Pertaining to the Secretariat as at present constituted I would say that the Secretariat as it is composed is efficient. It is discharging its duties properly. I would only request the Government that more members of the backward communities should be given their due share in the general administration. There is only one Ezhava as Chief Secretary and as Mr. Anirudhan said, the Ezhava community is not well represented in the Secretariat. I also belong to a community which could complain very well that it is not given its due share of appointments in the Secretariat. With these remarks I support the demand.

Mr. T. K. Kittan : സർ, രാജ്യഭരണയന്ത്രം തന്ത്രംകൊണ്ടു നടത്തുന്ന സമിതിയുടെ ചെലവിലേക്കാവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ആറു ലക്ഷത്തിൽ ചിലപ്പോൾ രൂപ അനുവദിച്ചുകൂടാ എന്നാണു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു. യന്ത്രംഎന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു് ഇംഗ്ലീഷിൽ "മെഷീനറി" എന്നുള്ള പദത്തിന്റെ മലയാളമാണു്. ഒരു യന്ത്രത്തിൽ വലിയ ചക്രമുണ്ടു്, വലിയ അച്ചുതണ്ടുണ്ടു്, ചെറിയ ചക്രങ്ങളും ചെറിയ അച്ചുതണ്ടുകളും ഉണ്ടു്, ബെൽട്ടുമുണ്ടു്. ഈ യന്ത്രത്തിന്റെ വലിയ അച്ചുതണ്ടു് മിനിസ്റ്റിയാണു്. വലിയ ചക്രം ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറിയാണു്. ചെറിയ അച്ചുതണ്ടുകളും ചക്രങ്ങളും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു മേലധ്യക്ഷന്മാരും സെക്രട്ടറിമാരും സൂപ്രണ്ടന്മാരുമൊക്കെയാണു്. ഞാൻ തന്ത്രം കൊണ്ടു യന്ത്രം നടത്തുന്നു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു് ക്ലാർക്കുത്തെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചല്ല, ബുദ്ധിസാമർത്ഥ്യത്തെ

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[Mr. T. K. Kittan.]

മാത്രം ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചാണ്. ഈ യന്ത്രഘടന പരിശോധിച്ചു നോക്കിയതിൽ അയ്യായിരത്തിൽപരം രൂപ പ്രതിമാസം ശമ്പളം വാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന ദിവാൻജി.....

Mr. C. N. Thuppan Nambudirippad : ഈ യന്ത്രത്തിനകത്തു് ഈ കൗൺസിലും കൂടി ഉൾപ്പെട്ടുമോ?

Mr. T. K. Kittan : എന്റെ പ്രസംഗം കഴിഞ്ഞതിനുശേഷം അതിനെപ്പറ്റി പറയാം..... അയ്യായിരത്തിൽ പരം രൂപ പ്രതിമാസം ശമ്പളം വാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന ദിവാൻജി, അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ അടുത്ത കാര്യങ്ങൾ പറയുന്ന പ്രൈവറ്റ് സെക്രട്ടറി, രാജ്യകാര്യങ്ങൾ ആകപ്പാടെ നടത്തുന്ന ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി, അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ താഴെ ൫൦൦ രൂപാവീതം ശമ്പളം പറ്റുന്ന മൂന്ന് സെക്രട്ടറിമാർ, അവർക്കു താഴെ ൧൦൦ രൂപവീതം ശമ്പളം വാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന ൫ അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് സെക്രട്ടറിമാർ, ൨൦൦ രൂപ ശമ്പളമുള്ള ൯ സൂപ്രണ്ടന്മാർ ഇങ്ങനെയാണ് ഈ യന്ത്രത്തിന്റെ ഘടന.

President : The honourable member need not be interrupted he is at liberty to be inaccurate.

Mr. T. K. Kittan : ദയവുചെയ്ത് എന്നെ ഇങ്ങനെ ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ ചോദിച്ചുപദ്രവിക്കരുതു്. എനിക്ക് അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ ഒരു മിനിറ്റിനുമുൻപേ എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു മുഴുവനും പറഞ്ഞു തീർത്തുകൊള്ളാം. ഇടക്കിടക്ക് ഇങ്ങനെ ചോദ്യം ചോദിച്ച് എന്നെ ഉപദ്രവിച്ചാൽ എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ള സംഗതികൾ പലതും വിട്ടുപോയേക്കാം.

പിന്നിട് ധനകാര്യമന്ത്രി, കണക്കു കൂട്ടുന്ന ആഫീസർ (ഇവരെല്ലാം ൧൦൦—൯, ൫൦൦—൯ രൂപ ശമ്പളം വാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരാണ്. ഇവരെല്ലാംകൂടി രാജ്യകാര്യങ്ങളനേഷിച്ചിട്ടും ഇവിടെ കാര്യമൊന്നും ശരിയായി നടക്കുന്നില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഡിമാണ്ട് അനുവദിച്ചുകൂടാ എന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു്. ശരിയായി രാജ്യഭരണം നടത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഒരു പക്ഷെ കുറെ കൂടുതൽ ശമ്പളം കൊടുത്താലും തരക്കേടില്ലായിരുന്നു. ഇവിടെ രണ്ടരക്കോടി രൂപയോളം മുതലെടുപ്പുണ്ട്. പുതിയ നികുതി ഒന്നുംതന്നെ ചുമത്താതെ അടുത്തയാണ്ടിലേയ്ക്ക് ഈയാണ്ടിനെ അപേക്ഷിച്ച് പത്തുലക്ഷം രൂപ കൂടുതൽ വരവുണ്ടാകുമെന്ന് പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. അതു് ധാരാളമായി ചെലവു ചെയ്താലും ഭരണം ശരിയായി നടത്തിയാൽ മതി. ഇവിടെ നടക്കുന്നതു് ഒരാൾ മറ്റൊരാളെ തെറിപറയുകയെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ഗാന്ധിതൊപ്പിക്കാരെ

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ചീത്ത പറയുന്നുണ്ട്. ഞങ്ങൾക്കും തിരിയെ പറയുവാൻ സാധിക്കും; എന്നാൽ അക്രമരാഹിത്യസിദ്ധാന്തത്തിനു് അതു് പറ്റിയതല്ലല്ലോ എന്നു വിചാരിച്ചു് മിണ്ടാതിരിക്കയാണു്. ഇവിടെ ഞാൻ വന്നശേഷം രണ്ടു പുതിയ പദങ്ങൾ കേട്ടു, ഒന്നു് "രാജഭക്തിരാഹിത്യം" മറ്റൊന്നു "വിധ്വംസകം." ഈ പുതിയ വാക്കുകൾ ഈ രാജ്യത്തു കേട്ടു തുടങ്ങീട്ടു നാലു മാസമേ ആയിട്ടുള്ളൂ. ദയവുചെയ്തു് ഈ പദപ്രയോഗം അശേഷം നിറുത്തിക്കളയണം. ഇവിടത്തെ നിയമസഭ തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടു് ൪൯ വർഷം കഴിഞ്ഞു. പ്രജാസഭയ്ക്കു മുൻ കൊല്ലത്തെ പഴക്കമുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. പ്രജാസഭകാലത്തു് ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ വന്നു കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അന്നു് ജനപ്രതിനിധികളിൽ പ്രായം ക്രുടിയ ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ പേർ സഭ അവസാനിക്കുന്ന ദിവസം രണ്ടുവാക്കു പറയാറുണ്ടു്. അതായതു് "അടിയങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ വന്നു ഈവക കായ്ങ്ങളെല്ലാം കഴിച്ചുക്രുട്ടി തിയ്യു പോകുന്നു" ഇതാണു്. ഇതു് ദിവാൻജി സമയം പോലെ തിരുമനസ്സറിയിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള താല്പര്യത്തിലാണു്.

തിരുവിതാംക്രൂർ ഭരണം നടത്തുന്നതിനു പൊന്നുതമ്പുരാൻ ധാരാളം പണം അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഭരണകായ്യങ്ങൾ നിവ്വഹിക്കുവാൻ ൨൭,൦൦൦ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ വച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇതിൽ ക്രുടുതൽ പൊന്നുതമ്പുരാൻ എന്തുചെയ്യണം? ഞങ്ങൾക്കു തമ്മിൽ അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസങ്ങളുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു പറഞ്ഞു ശരിപ്പെടുത്തി രാജിയാക്കുകയാണു വേണ്ടതു്. ഉത്തരവാദിത്വഭരണമെന്നും, കാൺഗ്രസ്സുകാരെന്നുമുള്ള പേരുകളെല്ലാം പറഞ്ഞു് വിരണ്ടുപോകേണ്ട യാതൊരാവശ്യവുമില്ല. ദിവാൻ ജീവിചാരിക്കയാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസങ്ങൾ അഞ്ചു മിനിട്ടുകൊണ്ടു തിരുമനസ്സറിയിക്കുന്നതേയുള്ളൂ.

ഇവിടത്തെ ഭരണം നടത്താൻ ൨൭,൦൦൦ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുണ്ടെന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞു കഴിഞ്ഞു. ഇതിൽ ഒരു പതിനായിരത്തിനു മേൽ താണതരം ശമ്പളക്കാരാണു്. ഒരു പോലീസുകാരനു ൧൫ രൂപയാണു് ശമ്പളം വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അയാൾക്കും വൃത്തിയായി നടക്കണം, മറ്റു കായ്ങ്ങളും നിവ്വഹിക്കണം. അതിനെല്ലാം ഈ ശമ്പളം മതിയോ? അവർ കൈക്രൂലി വാങ്ങിക്കാൻ നിർബന്ധിതരായിത്തീരുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇവരുടെ കുറഞ്ഞ ശമ്പളം ൨൫ രൂപയാക്കണം. കുറെ ആളുകളെ പിരിച്ചുവിട്ടാലും തരക്കേടില്ല, ഇവിടത്തെ കുറഞ്ഞ ശമ്പളം ൨൫ രൂപയായിരിക്കണം.

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ആവർ അർദ്ധപട്ടിണിക്കാരായി ജീവിതം കഴിക്കുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ട് വലിയ ശമ്പളങ്ങളെല്ലാം വെട്ടിക്കുറയ്ക്കണം. ഫ ഒ രൂപായിൽ കുറഞ്ഞ ശമ്പളം ഈ രാജ്യത്തു പാടില്ല എന്നു നിശ്ചയിക്കണം. വരുന്നതുണ്ടു മുതലെങ്കിലും അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യണം. ഇവിടത്തെ ജനസംഖ്യ ഒ ഫ ലക്ഷമാണെന്നു ഫൻസ്സ—ലെ കണക്കുകൊണ്ട് കാണുന്നു. അതിൽ ഓരോ ലക്ഷം ജനങ്ങൾവീതം വർദ്ധിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. കഴിഞ്ഞ ഫ ഠ വർഷങ്ങളായി ഇങ്ങനെ വർദ്ധിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണു്. നെടുമങ്ങാട്, നെയ്യാറിൻകര മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ പനിപിടിച്ച് കുറെ അളുകൾ മരിച്ചു പോയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങളിൽ ന ഠ ശതമാനവും കൃഷിക്കാരും കൂലിവേലക്കാരുമാണു. വലിയ സർക്കാർ ജോലിക്കാരായും ധനവാന്മാരായും മറ്റുമുള്ളതു് ബാക്കിയുള്ള പത്തുശതമാനമാണു്. ഇവിടെയുള്ള ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആകെ കടം ന ഠ കോടി രൂപായാണു്. ഇതു് രണ്ടുമൂന്നു കമ്മറിക്കാർ രാജ്യം മുഴുവൻ സഞ്ചരിച്ച് അന്വേഷിച്ചുതയാറാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള കണക്കാണു്. ഈ കടം കുറയ്ക്കാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് എന്തു ചെയ്യു? ഇവിടെ കക്ഷിപിണക്കവും വഴക്കുമായിട്ടാണു് കഴിച്ചുകൂട്ടുന്നതു്. അതാണു് കാര്യങ്ങളൊന്നും ഇവിടെ ശരിയായി നടക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നും ചെലവിനു സംഖ്യ അനുവദിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നും ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു. പക്ഷെ ഒടുവിൽ ഈ രൂപായും, കൂടുതൽ രൂപായും ചെലവാകും അതാണ് പതിവു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് രൂപാ അനുവദിച്ചുകിട്ടുകയില്ല എന്നു് അതും സങ്കടപ്പെടേണ്ട. പ്രസംഗം അവസാനിച്ചാൽ രൂപായും കിട്ടി എന്നു് നിശ്ചയിച്ചുകൊള്ളാം. ഇവിടത്തെ കടക്കാരെ തമ്മിൽ പറഞ്ഞുതീർക്കുന്നതിനു് കൺസിലിയേഷൻ ബോർഡുകൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ അവകൊണ്ടു് യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനവും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു സിദ്ധിക്കുന്നില്ല. ബോർഡുകാർ പറഞ്ഞാൽ ഉത്തമർണ്ണനും അധമർണ്ണനും ഒന്നുംതന്നെ കേൾക്കുകയില്ല. ഇരട്ടിപ്പലിശ വേണമെന്നു് ഉത്തമർണ്ണൻ ശാഠ്യം പിടിക്കുന്നു. അധമർണ്ണന്റെ ഉടുതുണിവരെ വിറ്റുകൊടുത്താലും പകുതി തുക പോലും കൊടുത്തു തീക്കാൻ തികയുകയില്ല, അതുകൊണ്ടു് ബോർഡുകാക്കു് ഇടപാടു് പറഞ്ഞു തീക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ പരമാധികാരംതന്നെ കൊടുക്കണം. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഈ സമിതികളെ പിരിച്ചുവിടുന്നതാണു് നല്ലതു്. മുൻപതിവുപോലെ മുൻസിഫ് കോടതികൾ മുഖേന കാര്യങ്ങൾ ശരിപ്പെടുത്താമെന്നു് നിശ്ചയിക്കണം.

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ഇവിടെ ഒരു ഇൻഫർമേഷൻ ഡയറക്ടർ ഉണ്ട്. അദ്ദേഹം ഉള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളൊക്കെ ശരിയായി പറയണം. കപടംക്കൂടാതെ പറയണം ക്ര ട്ടിയും കുറച്ചും പറയരുതു്. നല്ലതിനെ നല്ലതെന്നും ചീത്തയെ ചീത്തയെ ന്നും പറയണം. അല്ലാതെ തകടംമറിയാൻ അനുവദിക്കരുതു്. അദ്ദേ ഹത്തിനു പടമെടുക്കാനുള്ള യന്ത്രങ്ങൾ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. വല്ല ലഹളക ളോ വഴക്കുകളോ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന എങ്കിൽ അതിന്റെ പടം എടുത്തു് പ്രസി ദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തണം. അതുപോലെ കരുനാഗപ്പള്ളി, കാർത്തികപ്പള്ളി എന്നീ താലൂക്കുകളിൽ കടൽ ആക്രമണം നിമിത്തം വലിയ നഷ്ടങ്ങൾ സംഭവി ക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. അവയുടെ പടം എടുത്തു് പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ ഉദ്യോഗ സ്ഥന്മാർക്കും മറ്റുള്ളവർക്കും അവിടെചെന്നു് വേണ്ട കാര്യങ്ങൾ അ ന്വേഷിക്കുവുന്നതാണു്. ഇതുയും പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ ഡിമാൻറിനെ ഞാൻ എതിർക്കുന്നു.

Mr. C. N. Thuppan Nambudirippad : ഞാൻ ഈ ഡിമാൻ റിനെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഇന്നത്തെ ഗവമ്മെൻറിന്റെ ഭരണം .. ...

President: Order,, order. Four or five other honourable members have given their names. So, hereafter I can give only five minutes to each honourable member.

Mr. C. N. Thuppan Nambudirippad : ഇന്നത്തെ ഗവമ്മെ ൻറിന്റെഭരണം ജനങ്ങൾക്കു് ക്ഷേമമാണെന്നു കാണിക്കുന്നതിലേക്കാണു ഞാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവർമ്മെൻറിന്റെ ഭരണ നില നോക്കിയാൽ മുമ്പുകാലം മുതൽക്കു് ജനങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെടാ തെ തന്നെ കൂടുതൽ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം നിർബ്ബന്ധിച്ചു് അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടു ത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതുമായി ഇവിടെ ശ്രീമൂലം പ്രജാസഭ സ്ഥാപിച്ച കാ ലത്തു് അന്നത്തെ പേഷ്ക്കാർ എന്നെ വളരെ നിർബ്ബന്ധിച്ചാണു് അ തിൽ ഒരു സ്ഥാനം എനിക്കു നൽകിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അന്നുമുതൽക്കു് മഹാ രാജാവുതിരുമനസ്സുകൊണ്ടും അവിടത്തെ ഗവർമ്മെൻറും നല്ലവണ്ണം ആ ലോചിച്ചു് ഇവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങളെ അവർ ആവശ്യപ്പെടാതെതന്നെ രാജ്യ കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ കൂടുതൽ പങ്കുകൊള്ളിക്കണമെന്നു് കരുതിയാണു് പ്രവർ ത്തിച്ചുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ നൂറു ശതമാനം ജനങ്ങളും ബിരുദ ധാരികൾ അല്ലാത്തവരാണു്. മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിലേയും അവിട ത്തെ ഗവർമ്മെൻറിന്റേയും ഭരണത്തെ ഇവിടത്തെ നൂറുശതമാനം ജന ങ്ങളും വളരെ തൃപ്തിയോടുകൂടിയാണു് സ്വീകരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നു ള്ളതിനു് യാതൊരു സംശയവുമില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഇവിടെ ചില ബഹളങ്ങ

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[Mr. C. N. Thuppan Nambudirippad]

ളും ഭരണകാര്യങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ച് ചില അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസങ്ങളും തൽസംബന്ധമായി ചില സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളും ഉത്ഭവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായി കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസങ്ങളും മറ്റും ഈ നൂറ്റാണ്ടിന്റെ ശതമാനം ആളുകളിൽ നന്നും ഉണ്ടാകുകയില്ലെന്ന് ധൈര്യസമേതം പറയാവുന്നതാണ്. ഇന്ന് കാണുന്ന ബഹളങ്ങളെല്ലാം ബുദ്ധിജീവികളായ ഏതാനുംപേരുടെ നിരാശകൊണ്ട് മാത്രം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ഇത് രാജ്യം മുഴുവൻ പരക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുമോ എന്നു ചോദിച്ചാൽ തടയാതിരിക്കുന്നിടത്തോളം നിശ്ചയമായും സാധിക്കുമെന്നുതന്നെ പറയാം. കൃഷി, കച്ചവടം, കൈത്തൊഴിൽ മുതലായവകൊണ്ടു ഉപജീവനം കഴിക്കാമെന്നു ചിലർ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുമ്പോൾ അതിൽക്കൂടുതലായി ആദായം ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നുള്ള ദുർബോധനയുടെ ഫലമാണ് ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ബഹളങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നത്. പക്ഷെ ഇതുകൊണ്ടൊന്നും ജനങ്ങളെ ഇളക്കാനോ ബഹളം കൂട്ടിക്കുവാനോ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. കിട്ടൻ ഇവിടെ ചില സംഗതികൾ സൂചിപ്പിച്ചു. എന്നാൽ ബുദ്ധിജീവികളിൽ നിന്ന് കൂടുതൽ മനസ്സമധാനകരങ്ങളായ പ്രവൃത്തികളാണ് നാം ആശിക്കേണ്ടത്. ഇന്നത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ നിലയനുസരിച്ചാണും ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള പ്രവൃത്തികൾ ഇന്ന് നാം കാണുന്നത്. ഇന്നത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസരീതിയെ പരിഷ്ക്കരിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതു ഒരു പരമാർത്ഥം മാത്രമാണ്. യാതൊന്നും കാണുവാൻ സാധിക്കാത്തതായ ഒരു നിലയാണ് ഇന്നത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കൊണ്ടു വന്നുചേർന്നിട്ടുള്ളത്. അതിനു മാറ്റംവരുത്തുക ഒരു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപദ്ധതി നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ ഇത്രത്തോളം അസമാധാനം ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടാകുകയില്ലയെന്ന് ധൈര്യമായി പറയാവുന്നതാണ്. ഇന്നത്തെ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റികൊണ്ട അതിനു വേണ്ട പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്ന് ഞാൻ ആശിക്കുന്നു.

നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിനു ഒരു വിശേഷഗുണമുണ്ട്. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ രാജ്യത്തെപ്പോലെ ഇത്രയും ഭൂനികുതി കുറഞ്ഞ രാജ്യം ഭൂലോകത്തു വേറെയുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

Mr. N. V. Chacko: ആസ്ട്രേലിയായിൽ ഭൂനികുതി വളരെ കുറവാണെന്നുള്ള വിവരം അറിയാമോ?

Mr. C. N. Thuppan Nambudirippad : ഞാൻ ഇൻഡ്യയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ് പറയുന്നത്. എന്നാൽ മറ്റു രാജ്യങ്ങളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ച് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഭൂനികുതി വളരെ കുറവാണെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതും.

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ജനങ്ങളുടെ അപേക്ഷകൂടാതെയാണ് ഇന്നത്തെ നിയമസഭ പരിഷ്ക്കരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. മുൻപിരുന്ന കൗൺസിലിൽ ഏതു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥ മെമ്പറന്മാരാണു് ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നതു്. ഇന്നു് ആ എണ്ണത്തെ വളരെ ചുരുക്കി ഏതാണ്ടു് ആക്കുകയും വളരെ അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥഭൂരിപക്ഷമുള്ളതുമായ ഒരു സഭയാണു് തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് പ്രദാനം ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു് ഇതൊന്നുംതന്നെ ജനങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ല ഗവണ്മെൻറു് അനുവദിച്ചു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഒരുകാലത്തും അനുവദിച്ചുകിട്ടണമെന്നു് ആശിക്കാൻകൂടി നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്ത ഒരു വിളംബരം—മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സുകൊണ്ടും ബുദ്ധിമാനായ മന്ത്രിസത്തമനുംകൂടി ആലോചിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വിളംബരം— അതിൻെറ കീർത്തി ഇന്നു് ഇൻഡ്യാരാജ്യത്തിൽ എന്നല്ല ഭൂലോകം മുഴുവനും മുഴങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണു്. സ്വല്പകാലത്തെ ഭരണംകൊണ്ടു് ഇതുപോലുള്ള പല സംഗതികളും നമുക്കു സാധിച്ചുകിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

ഒരു മിനിട്ടുകൂടി സംസാരിക്കുന്നതിനു് അനുവാദം തരണം.

President: Yes.

Mr. C. N. Thuppan Nambudiri: പരിഷ്ക്കാരങ്ങൾ എല്ലാംകൂടി ഒന്നിച്ചു് അനുവദിക്കാൻ അർക്കും സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. ഓരോന്നായി നമുക്കു് പ്രവർത്തിച്ചുകാണിച്ചുതന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതിൻെറ ഫലം അനുഭവിക്കാൻ മാത്രമുള്ള സമാധാനബുദ്ധി നമുക്കില്ലെന്നു വരുന്നതു വളരെ സങ്കടമാണു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇവിടെ നടപടികളും മറ്റും സാവകാശമായി ആലോചിച്ചു് പെരുമാറണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തെ ഈ കൗൺസിലിൻെറ മുമ്പാകെ സമർപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail: Sir, much has been said about the activities of certain individuals that are subversive and disloyal and that in politics they are indulging in revolutionary activities and subversive movements. In this connection my only question to the Government is, whether they are not in a position to suppress the actions of a man if he does anything illegal. Are not the arms of Government strong enough to suppress any disloyal and subversive activity pursued by him? If the Government feel that any one is doing a wrong thing, is not our law sufficient to prevent him? If our law is sufficient to punish any wrong doer, if our Government is strong enough to meet any emergency, why not action be taken accordingly? Is it enough, if they say, both inside and outside the House, that such and such a man is doing this and that? Can they not start legal proceedings against him? I think, it is high time that Government, instead of speaking, take the

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[Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail.]

necessary legal action provided for by Statutes and suppress all the subversive activities of any man, whoever he be, of any association whichever that be.

I am really sorry that the Dewan in a speech at Kothamangalam has characterised some communities including a section of the Muslims, as disloyal. As a Muslim, I repeat, what I said before, that no Muslim in Travancore is disloyal. If the Government are not able to punish those who are disloyal, at least among our community, I ask the Government to point out the disloyal man. If the Government cannot deal with him, we will deal with him.

Then we hear that one man was beaten there, another man's head was broken in another place and so forth. I ask, in all seriousness, what the police are doing? If the police cannot suppress these illegal actions of individuals, what is the meaning of their existence in the country? I can appreciate the police, if they had done their duty rightly and promptly. They ought to have taken steps to see that peace and order is restored in the land.

A word about the proposed change in the electoral system. As stated by Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai and opposed by Mr. Govindan, I think there is absolutely no necessity to make a change in the system at present. If necessary, all the communities must consider that question and come to a settlement. What Mr. Kottoor Kunjukrishna Pillai pointed out was that some of the Muslims are for change. Sir, I say quite plainly that that is the opinion of a few disappointed, and disgruntled individuals. Even if there be such, their number is only one or two. That is the only logical meaning that could be given to that word 'some'.

A word in regard to efficiency and communal representation. Really, I would not have touched this point. But, Sir, I am driven to that by the speeches of other members. Let it be clearly understood that no Muslim requires a post under Government simply because he belongs to the Muslim community. No appointment need be given on that score. Not in the least. My request is let the Government do justice. Under the cloak of efficiency let no partiality prevail. Let not the rules be twisted. This morning it was said by the Legal Remembrancer, that in making certain appointments, the rules cannot be so strictly construed; at times some modifications have to be effected and so on. My request is that when the Government pass a rule let them adhere to them strictly and should not change them to suit individual appointments.

Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai: On a point of explanation, Sir. I never made any such statement either this morning or on any other occasion,

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Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail: My point is that if Government pass a rule, that should be strictly followed. Don't give a twist to it when the appointment question comes. If according to communal representation a man has to be appointed, let the best man available in that particular community be selected by Government. I can assure my friends here that the Muslim community can boast of the availability of such efficient men to occupy any post. I challenge the departmental heads to say whether their Muslim subordinates are in any way inferior to the members of other communities in the matter of efficiency.

Then I wish to speak a word about nominations of members to Village Panchayats and Bench Magistrate Courts. What I beg to submit is this. Very often, irresponsible people and men of no status whatsoever are nominated to these places, the criteria for selecting such men being that they are helpful to the police officer or some other officer. Some persons come to Trivandrum to exert all sorts of influence on the Government with the result useless people and men of no character are nominated to these posts. I personally know of several instances where nominations have proved quite useless and have become the laughing stock for others. Even in the matter of such minor nominations, let the Government keep up their status and prestige. Let not a voice be heard that the Government are partial to certain people in the matter of nominations, because, those who get the selection are doing all sorts of mischief in moffusil places and thereby endangering the status and prestige of Government. The Government should therefore, bestow proper attention in regard to this matter.

Mr. Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair: Sir, the honourable member Mr. Simon drew the attention of members while discussing the demand under General Administration that our remarks, as far as possible, should be confined to matters connected with the General Administration. But, within the limited time at my disposal I could make a venture on these lines. Personally I would have liked very much to say something about dubbing the State Congress as disloyal and subversive, but in view of the short time given to me, I do not wish to say about that now. But I would invite the attention of the head of the administration and for that matter appeal to Government that, in certain matters where administrative methods could and should have been more diligent, the Government were and have been indifferent. Is it not a fact that certain officers were found guilty of gross neglect in the discharge of their official work? I have said that once while I was dealing with the University Demand and I repeat it now. Is there an officer in the State, who has got so many shady antecedents as Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan? Perhaps you are not aware, Sir,—

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President: That is not parliamentary.

Mr. Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair: I withdraw that expression, Sir.

I ask you, Sir, to turn to the back pages of the proceedings of this House and note the very many things that have been said about him on the floor of this House and elsewhere. I do not want to narrate about the Kottayam T. B. incident nor of the articles published in the "Samadarsi" in another connection, nor do I want to wash dirty linen. Let not our children, our young ones have the misfortune of being entrusted to his care in the matter of receiving education. What is it that justify the attitude of the ... ...

Mr. M. Govindan: May I know whether the member is not washing dirty linen himself?

Mr. Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair: Probably my friend Mr. Govindan is not aware of those horrible things. If so, he himself would have done the same. If he turns to the back pages of the Proceedings he will find—

President: The honourable member will please proceed.

Mr. Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair: Proceeding Sir, what is it that has been done. Well he was the Principal of the Science college.

Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai: On a point of order. May I know whether in the demand dealing with General Administration and Financial Secretariat a policy relating to some other department can become a matter for serious consideration and thereby for acrimonious attack?

President: The honourable member will please remember that the rules are protectly clear in that no defamatory remarks should be made and that the honourable member should refer to each other with politeness. As a matter of fact, arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, defamatory statements cannot be made on the conduct and character of persons as such except in their official or public capacity and the honourable members will bear that in mind. But, if they infringe that, I shall have to ask them to withdraw those expressions.

Mr. Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair: But then, Sir, the same courtesy and politeness should be shown by the official members as well. It is a mutual affair. When they indulge in—

President: Order, order. Politness and impolitness are matters which are necessarily limited by the rules of parliamentary debate. The persons may attack each other vehemently with regard to their public character and conduct of policy. But the honourable member is referring to matters which do not appertain to the conduct, character or policy. And it is in regard to these alone that the question of defamatory statements and politeness arises.

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Mr. Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair: For a continuous period of nine years a sort of systamatic misappropriation was going on in the Science College while Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan was the Principal and that was brought to the notice of head of the administration then while Mr. Chandrasekharan was the Deputy Director of Public Instruction. Interpellations and enquiries were made in this House and submissions were made to Sir Muhamad Habibulla who was the Dewan then. There was a regular uproar from the public.

Mr. M. Govindan: May I know from the member.....

Mr. Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair: Sir, I don't yield. Now what is the treatment that is given to such an officer? Government have patted him on the back. I shall invite the attention of this House to a passage appearing in the Audit and Appropriation Report for 1112 at paragraph 10, page 168. With the permission of the Chair I shall read it: "Every officer of Government through whose hands Government money passes is expected to maintain correct accounts and this form one of his primary duties in the same way as his executive work. For this purpose a thorough knowledge of the accounts and financial rules is indispensible to him as otherwise he cannot be in a position to exercise an adequate check over his subordinates. If *therefore an officer were to plead in explaining an account or financial irregularity that he was duped by an acconntant or clerk such explanation would generally be inadmissible as it is the duty of the officer to see that his subordinates do their work properly.*" Sir, if Government had adhered to this solemn assurance, Mr. Chandrasekharan should have been dismissed long ago. But, on the contrary, Government are patting him on his back and are according him a treatment which he does not deserve in the least.

Sir, a word about the Direction of Information. I think Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi had his sufficient say about the man. But I have to add a little to what my honourable friend has already said about him. I happened to see an advertisement by the Director of Information in the Government Gazette. This advertisement makes me to say that he is not a man who knows anything about photography and I am at a loss to see whether the articles mentioned in the advertisement are required by the Government for the Photographic Department.

Now, coming to the question of honorarium to be given to an officer which is shown on page 79 of the budget, I want an explanation for that from the Government. Sir, a series of questions were put by me about the Director of Information and I expected that those questions would be answered properly. But Government have not done so, nor have they cared to elucidate us.

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[Mr. Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair.]

A word about the allegations that have been made about the State Congress by the saying that it is "disloyal and subversive." Sir, it is not enough for the Government to dub us as disloyal and subversive for it is equally competent for us to dub the Government Secretatriat as unpatriotic. As was referred to by my friend Mr. Kora, Government have brought forward an allegation that the State Congress was instrumental for the withdrawal of 2½ lakhs or rupees from the Anchal Savings Bank.

President : Order, order. I take it that these various threats made by the honourable member reveal our inability to proceed legally. These allegations were made as warnings and Government have under consideration, legal proceedings to be taken which up till now Government have abstained from resorting to. But this will be initiated if it is found unavoidable.

Mr. Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair : Sir, I am absolutely unconcerned with that. Sir, you gave an opportunity to the Government member to dub us as disloyal.

President : Quite right.

Mr. Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair : But that right was denied to us. I just asked a question to the Government Secretary whether he could substantiate by facts and figures the allegations made by him and he said that those allegations were made on confidential information which he got. No Government in the world can make allegations in a legislature against the elected representatives of the people on confidential information received by them, without offering them an opportunity to explain their position. This was most unfairly denied to us.

President : To say that opportunity was not given to the honourable member to have his say is a reflection on the Chair.

Mr. Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair : No, Sir. I was saying that all these things were denied to us by Government.

President : The honourable member has one minute more

Mr. Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair : Sir, another charge has been levelled against us by saying that we went outside the State to ventilate our grievances. Sir, was it not at a time when the Press and the Platform were denied their fundamental rights here in our country that we went out to give expression to our grievances? Sir, we met last Makaram and ordinarily we should have met earlier. The Press was denied their rights and the legal manner to ventilate our grievances in this Council was also denied by not holding the Council in the proper times. Then, I ask, is it a crime on our part if we went out to ventilate our grievances?

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Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai : Sir, the question that has been canvassed by the members of the State Congress both inside and outside the House is, first of all, that their civil liberties, as they call it, the civil liberties of the people of this State has been curtailed. Sir, it is time to be disillusioned of the complaints from the State Congress. If there is anybody who curtails the civil liberties of the people of the State, it is the State Congress and not the Government. Sir, that fact is borne out by certain incidents that happened in this town of Trivandrum and also by other incidents that is now happening throughout the State. Complaints are emanating from the State Congress members themselves that the Government are not taking prompt and proper action against people who commit wrongs ; and they challenge by Government on that issue. I take it, Sir, that it is a challenge to the Government itself to the effect that the State Congress are responsible for this state of affairs and they ask whether Government have sufficient power to curb their activities and that they are prepared to face the situation. It is the duty of the Government to see that the civil liberties of all the citizens are protected. Mr. Govindan and Mr. Ismail expressed their apprehensions that the State Congress may even usurp the power vested in the Government.

Mr. M. Govindan : Sir, on a matter of personal explanation. I did not say anything about the State Congress usurping all the powers of the Government.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai : Sir, with regard to the recent prohibitory orders issued by Government I have to make a few observations. What I ask is, are not the State Congress organisation encouraged and emboldened to pursue their undesirable activities by catching up the imagination of the populace by these prohibitory orders? Now the State Congress under the guise of various other organisations such as the Youth League, &c., most of which are bogus organisations, instead of honestly and truthfully facing the question, they call together meetings and address people invoking revolution and civil war. Can this be called honest and open so far as the activities of the State Congress are concerned? Is it fair to the name which they have assumed? Yet they complain that their civil liberties are curtailed. But Government, on the other hand, give them every latitude to pour forth their abuses. What did they loose by prohibiting the State Congress meetings? They have only gained the sympathy of the unthinking public on account of that. That has been the position with regard to the so-called suppression of civil liberties. If there is anybody who suppresses the civil liberties of the citizens, it is the State Congress ; which encourages hooliganism, and promotes rowdyism.

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[Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai]

Sir, it has been asked why the State Congress has been called subversive and disloyal. I ask, Sir, whether it is not the State Congress which presented a memorial to His Highness the Maharaja some time ago? What was the fate of that memorial? Has it seen the light of day? Was there any precedent of such a memorial being prohibited publication? The simple answer is that the language used in that memorial must have been too low and mean to be placed before the public.

President : The circulation of the document mentioned has been prohibited. But I am aware that about 4 to 5 thousand copies were circulated outside the State.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: May I know from the member whether he objects to the subject matter of the memorial or the language used?

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai : Sir, the memorial was couched in such language that it is not possible to allow it to be circulated and this was the direct outcome of the venum which is being preserved by certain members of the State Congress against the head of the administration and we can very well understand what is behind their public utterances before the mass where they pose the innocence of Christ before crucification.

Mr. N. V. Chacko : May I know who are the Jews?

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla : Sir, the honourable member has not answered my question.

President : The honourable member is not supposed to know the reasons to prohibit the circulation of the memorial. The fact is that the memorial has been prohibited in the State and the honourable member can draw his own inferences.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai : I thought Mr. Kuruvilla could know that it is an elementary practice of any civilised Government to suppress filthy documents which relates to the administration of a State. The present memorial is one like that. These State Congress people declared to the masses that they will let loose a non-violent war and the Government must have thought by these series of actions that they were subversive and disloyal. They go out into the country and tell the people that if they were in power they would see that all the needs of the people are promptly attended to in the matter of roads, schools, bridges and other things. They also gave currency to the opinion that the present Government are doing much harm to the interests of the State and it should be soon mended or ended. Sir, actually this

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propaganda was being carried on by the State Congress for many months, spreading scandals about the Government throughout the State. And they pretend themselves as apostles of truth. They cry and swear by Mahatma Gandhi. Sir, I am of opinion that the challenge thrown by Mr. Ismail and by my honourable friend Mr. Tampi who said that the State Congress knew the law should be taken up. Sir, these challenges are merely intended to hoodwink the public.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Sir, is that parliamentary to attribute motives to honourable members?

President: No, it is a mistake. The honourable member should withdraw it.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: I withdraw, Sir. Sir, these things are being done and we should request the Government to make their policy definite with regard to this matter. Now, under prohibition, the State Congress is at an advantage and they loose no chance in disemenating hatred and contempt both in this House and outside.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: May I know whether the propaganda of the State Congress exceeds the vicious propaganda that is being conducted by the news sheet of which the honourable member is the author?

Mr. M. Govinda Pillai: Sir, in regard to the observation made by the honourable member Mr. Narayana Aiyar that there are variations and differences between the Directory and the Vernacular Almanac, I can only point out that the calculations and computations are made by two distinct organisations and are based on different scientific data. The Government, however, would try to find out how these variations could be obviated and will do the needful in the matter as early as possible.

The question of communal representation has been raised. The attitude of the Government regarding this has been made abundantly clear. The promulgation of the Public Service Recruitment Rules and the appointment of the Service Commissioner have made manifest the object of the Government in the matter of giving equal opportunities to all communities. It is over 2 years since the Commissioner has been appointed and it has been clearly stated that the Government would take the earliest possible opportunity to review the position. After three years the Government will take it up and do the needful to allay existing inequalities. If the honourable members will compare the position of the different communities in the Secretariat or in other offices, during the past 10 years, they will observe that there is a substantial improvement in the condition

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[Mr. M. Govinda Pillai.]

of the less represented communities. I have compared the representation of the different communities in the Secretariat in the year 1103 and in the current year 1113 and I am convinced that there is a steady, but probably slow, diminution in the percentage of representation of the over represented communities and there is a corresponding increase in the representation of the less represented communities. Certainly you cannot expect the Government to take under their protecting wings all the communities and leap over the gulf of centuries. Historical circumstances have contributed to the present state of inequalities and the honest attempt that Government would put forth will be to offer equal opportunities to all communities.

A reference was made by Mr. Ismail that the Secretariat clerks are interfering in the matter of appointments of Village Panchayat Judges.

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail: Sir, a word of personal explanation. I do not make the clerks or the Secretariat people responsible.

Mr. M. Govinda Pillai: Sir, I repudiate the idea contained therein. The Secretariat clerks have only to prepare notes, stating facts and figures and free from all comments, for the orders of the Dewan. The policies of Government are noticed and given effect to by the Dewan and the Secretariat clerks have nothing to do in the matter. Suppose, there is a Mahomedan clerk in the Secretariat. Mr. Ismail should not expect that he would advocate the cause of the Mahomedan community alone. The Government take into consideration all the aspects of a question before they arrive at a decision.

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail: I was saying about my information and not about the people in the Secretariat.

Mr. S. Krishna Aiyar (*Nominated*): Is it not the Division Peishkars who nominate the Village Panchayat Judges?

Mr. M. Govinda Pillai: Yes, he devotes attention to the consideration of the claims of the different communities and then submit nominations. Government weigh all these before they arrive at a final decision.

Mr. Kesavan Nair enquired what the honorarium to the Honorary Director meant. The honorary Director referred to is the person who is in charge of the Central Vernacular Records. He is Mr. S. Parameswara Aiyar, a retired officer of Government and a scholar of repute in Sanskrit.

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Mr. Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair: Is he not a pensioned officer ?

Mr. M. Govinda Pillai: Yes.

Mr. Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair: Is he given anything in addition ?

Mr. M. Govinda Pillai: He is given an honorarium over and above the pension. It is in recognition of his scholarship.

The only other question that I would like to refer to is about the State Congress and similar organisations. Well, Sir, I am not going to repeat what I said on an earlier occasion about these organisations and their activities. Since I spoke on last Monday I don't think events have happened to affect and alter the position of the Government in characterising their activities as I did on a prior occasion. The Members of the State Congress are under the delusion that the entire country is behind them.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Let us try.

Mr. R. V. Thomas ; May I know whether the Government is ready to take a referendum ?

Mr. M. Govinda Pillai: It is not a question of referendum. The Government have ample proof to state that a very large proportion of the population is not in sympathy with the State Congress and its method of propaganda.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: May I know whether the Government will disperse the Council and determine that ?

Mr. M. Govinda Pillai: I still assert that there is a large proportion of the population that do not sympathise with the activities of the State Congress.

Mr. Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair: Is this information based on 'Malayala rajiyom' and 'Bharathapathrika'?

Mr. M. Govinda Pillai: Certainly not. We have got reliable information from reliable officers.

Mr. Padiyara Joseph Kunju: നിയമസഭാസാമാജികന്മാരുടെ അഭിപ്രായം പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായമായി ഗണിക്കുന്നതു ശരിയാണോ?

Mr. M. Govinda Pillai: I was saying, Sir, that the members of the State Congress should, in their moments of sobriety and moderation, examine the situation and know for certain that they have not a strong following behind them.

The members I repeat, are under an obsession. The very fact that all their meetings have terminated in chaos is proof positive that there is resentment.....

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Mr. Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair : Has the Secretary pondered over the question?

Mr. M. Govinda Pillai : Yes Sir. As a citizen of the State I can appreciate and sympathise with the ideals of the State Congress. What we object to is the method of agitation that they adopt, the deliberate method of disparagement and misrepresentation and the spread of malicious scandals against the State.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi : Sir, a point of order: malicious scandal—is it parliamentary?

President : Did the honourable member refer to any member of this House?

Mr. M. Govinda Pillai: No, Sir, I alluded to the malicious scandal spread by the whole organisation. I have informed the House that the Government have reliable information that the activities of the State Congress have been engineered and financed by individuals and institutions to screen their own iniquities.

Mr. Padiyara Joseph Kunju: ഇവരുമായിട്ട് ഗവണ്മെന്റു ചില്ല എഴുത്തുകുത്തുകളും നടത്തുന്നതെന്താ?

Mr. M. Govinda Pillai: Government are not aware of any correspondence.

A threat has been held out by Mr. Ismail and some other members that the arm of the Government, if strong, should strike. I can assure the members of the House that the arms of Government are long and strong enough to enforce obedience to Law.

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail : Sir, it is a request to Government.

President : Quite so. The question before the House is that Government be now granted a sum of Rs. 2,87,111 under demand number XI—General Administration excluding Financial Secretariat, Account Office, Legislative bodies and Public Service Commissioner.

The motion was put to vote and passed.

The grant was made.

President : The question now before the House is that Government be granted Rs. 2,14,892 under demand No. XII—General Administration Financial Secretariat and Account Office.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

The grant was made.

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